



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 29, 1929
 A CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
 THE YELLOW DOG BILL
 THE CHAIN STORES
 DAYLIGHT SAVING DEFEATED
 BANKER SPOKE TWADDLE

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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THE LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays. Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alston Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1929

No. 9

A CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

By J. Dean.

Labor-saving machinery grows apace, filling the minds of the worker with apprehension, lest the robot age is dawning, wherein real flesh and blood men will be a drug on the market. Sighs are heard for the "good old days" when everything was done by hand and there was "plenty of work for anybody as wanted it." To those the Golden Age has come and gone and soon there will be nothing left for most of us to do but stare at the mechanical man "struttin' his stuff"—and starve. The disheartening aspect of the present situation is that many of our leaders in all walks of life are full of dire foreboding as to the future, because of the rapid mechanization of industry. Of course, for the men who are being displaced, particularly those past 40, the immediate outlook is gloomy indeed. But in order to get anywhere it is a matter that must be handled without gloves. Most of the remedies suggested are merely palliatives at best, and as such they have a tendency to keep our minds away from fundamental causes. We have become so habituated to unemployment that many look on it as if it were as fixed as the seasons, or as day and night, and are thus lead to look on work per se as something to be striven for irrespective of results. Now it is with results that the worker should concern himself and try to ascertain why increased results do not show a corresponding increase in his wages or buying capacity.

The Golden Age of the past is imaginary only, but we can build a Golden Age in the future if we establish our economic order on a basis of justice, wherein the whole of us will share in the increased production due to our use of better machinery.

Last week I was reading of the unwarranted toll that labor and capital are forced to pay to the land monopolist for the opportunity to produce. One hundred years ago labor and capital's percentage of the wealth produced was much greater than it is today. Labor could not then be exploited to the extent that it now is, as free land could be resorted to. But, with the opening up of the country and the march of invention, our productive powers have increased marvelously, until today we find that for every dollar produced, 72c is taken as land rent; labor gets 23c and capital 5c. I know that most people are under the impression that capital is the major foe of labor, but if they were to read such a book as "The Next Step Towards Real Democracy," by E. O. Jorgensen of the Chicago Single Tax Club, they would be amazed at the enormous exactions that land monopoly lays on the worker. Some years ago the total was estimated at fourteen billions of dollars per year and is now, no doubt, much higher. When it is realized that the receivers of this enormous sum merely batten on labor and capital and add nothing whatsoever to the aggregate of wealth produced, we get some idea of what the "dead hand" of land monopoly means. And worse still, to this injustice is due the limitation of opportunity to work. Land monopoly means job monopoly. Herein arises the faulty reasoning that labor-saving machinery is baleful to the worker. The mechanical "cop" and labor-saving devices of all kinds are likely to harass the minds of the producers until the blighting effects of the monopolist are discerned and ended. This can easily be done, as pointed out in Henry George's "Progress and Poverty": Let the community, who are the sole

creators of what is called the unearned increment, collect it in lieu of all taxation. Economists are all agreed that it cannot be passed on to the ultimate consumer. It is often called the single tax, but, when properly understood, is no tax at all. It is a fund that grows, and must grow, as the community prospers. It is due to the efforts of no one particular person but to the united efforts of all. At present it is made the subject of a gamble and, as with all gambling, what one gains another loses and vice versa. The public, the rightful owners who create it, must lose every time. Labor should spurn all help to which the taint of charity is attached. What is needed is a fair field and no favor. The remedy lies in forcing the monopolist off our backs. Preach that the rent of land belongs to the people, and fight for it. If we succeed, there will always be a job looking for a man, and not a man searching, often in vain, for a job, as at present. Progress will permeate throughout all society, and the worker will see that improved machinery is something to bless and not to curse. With payment to whom payment is due established, the Robot family will be regarded with keener pleasure as their offspring multiplies, because by doing our work, thus saving us expense, they will be really adding to the contents of the pay envelopes of 100 per cent of us.

THE YELLOW DOG BILL.

Assembly Bill No. 133, by McDonough, known as the Anti-Yellow Dog Contract Bill, was defeated in the Assembly on Monday, March 25th, by a vote of 30 ayes to 42 noes.

Principal arguments for the bill were made by M. J. McDonough, of Oakland, and Percy G. West, of Sacramento. Addresses against the bill were delivered by Chas. H. Duel of Chico, George R. Bliss of Santa Barbara, and Bert B. Snyder of Santa Cruz.

The record vote on Assembly Bill No. 133 was as follows:

Ayes: (30) Adams, Livingston; Byrne, Los Angeles; Collier, Modesto; Coombs, Napa; Crittenden, Tracy; Cronin, San Francisco; Eddy, National City; Feigenbaum, San Francisco; Flynn, San Francisco; Gilmore, San Francisco; Hawes, San Francisco; Heisinger, Selma; Hornblower, San Francisco; Ingels, Ukiah; Jespersion, Paso Robles; Jones, Ontario; Leymel, Fresno; McDonough, Oakland; Meeker, Kerman; Miller, Eleanor, Pasadena; Morrison, San Francisco; Nielsen, Sacramento; Quigley, San Francisco; Reindollar, San Rafael; Seawell, Roseville; West, Sacramento; Williams, Jacksonville; Williamson, San Francisco; Witter, Brawley; and Wright, San Jose.

Noes: (42) Anderson, Redding; Arnold, Los Angeles; Badham, Los Angeles; Baum, Los Angeles; Bernard, Butte City; Bliss, Santa Barbara; Brock, Redlands; Cloudman, Berkeley; Clowdsley, Stockton; Craig, Brea; Deuel, Chico; De Yoe, Carmel; Dillinger, Placerville; Easley, Antioch; Feeley, Oakland; Fisher, Carlotta; Fry, San Francisco; Harper, San Diego; Hoffman, Oakland; Jost, Hayward; Keaton, Long Beach; Kline, San Jacinto; Levey, San Francisco; Little, Santa Monica; Luttrell, Santa Rosa; Lyons, Los Angeles; Miller, James A., San Francisco; Mixter, Exeter; Morgan, Berkeley; Noyes, Yuba City; Oliva, San Francisco; Parkman, San Mateo; Patterson, Taft; Roberts, Los Angeles; Roland, Oakland; Scofield, Huntington Park; Scudder, Sebastopol;

Sewell, Whittier; Snyder, Santa Cruz; Spalding, Sunnyvale; Stockwell, Los Angeles; and Young, Quincy.

Absent: (8) Bishop, Alameda; Crawford, Burbank; Crowley, Suisun; Emmett, Santa Paula; Jewett, Hanford; McGinley, Wilmington; McGuinness, Dunsmuir; and Woolwine, Los Angeles.

One of the mysteries in connection with the failure of the bill is the sudden switch of four San Francisco votes. At the previous session of the Legislature, Messrs. Robert B. Fry, Edgar C. Levey, Charles A. Oliva and James A. Miller voted for the Anti-Yellow Dog Contract Bill. Now, without any hint, these four San Francisco legislators

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

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THE CHAIN STORES.

By Will M. Maupin,
Editor Hastings (Neb.) Democrat.

(Editor's Note: The article below was written by an old union man in relation to the fight against the Sears and Roebuck chain store in Omaha, which kept open late on Saturday nights in violation of the local merchants' "gentlemen's agreement" on an early closing hour, which the unions and public in general forced upon them some years back. Every sincere union man knows that this "old-timer" speaks the truth. The weapons are in our own hands. We must use them.)

Why all this squirming and protesting over the chain stores and their long hours of work? The remedy is in the hands of the workers. If every man and woman in Omaha who is working for wages and enjoying the shorter week because of the long fight old-time trades unionists—among whom I am proud to number myself—if all such were to simply refrain from buying from the chain stores, the victory would be won in a week.

But they won't. Of course the clerks, now fronted by longer hours and no increase of wages, will complain. But in this connection I desire to recall a bit of Omaha industrial history. Before South Omaha was annexed the trade unionists of Omaha backed the clerks of the city in their fight for early closing and no night work on Saturdays. The clerks never could have won had it not been for the backing of the real unions of the city. But the battle was finally won. The stores in Omaha closed at 6 o'clock Saturday night, but the stores of South Omaha remained open and, of course, did a rushing Saturday night business. They were forced to put on extra clerks to take care of the Saturday night rush. Where did they get these extra clerks? Let the editor of the Unionist answer. Let old-time trades unionists like Bill Boyer, Ike Copenharve, Bill Ellsworth, Billy Scott, answer. Let me answer, if you please. They recruited them from the ranks of the uptown clerks, who seized the opportunity to make a little side money after forcing their regular employers to shorten their hours and give their less generous competitors on the South Side an added advantage.

Do you remember when union printers made their big fight for the nine-hour day, and later for the eight-hour day? Of course you do. We fought for shorter hours so we might have more time for rest, recreation and self-improvement. And then some of our fellow union printers put in the hour or two they had wrested from their employers in running little job shops of their own in competition with their employers. Of course, we finally put a stop to that sort of thing, but the shame of it all was that we should have found it necessary to do it.

Who will be found patronizing the late-at-night stores? The well-to-do, those who ride in autos driven by liveried chauffeurs, the owners and managers of the big industries? Not on your life! They will be the wage earners who will fight at the drop of that hat to maintain their own shorter week, but are forgetful of the other fellow's week. Let every man and woman in Omaha who enjoys the short working week refuse to spend a nickel with the chain stores until they back up on the extended week scheme, and watch the chain store managers back up so quick they'll wear blisters where the breechstraps connect.

Don't damn the chain stores! That merely advertises them. They are after the dollars, just as we are after maintaining what we have won in the way of shorter hours and better pay and better sanitary conditions. The better way is to endeavor to educate wage earners, particularly union wage earners, until they can see the folly of cutting their own industrial throats.

The long-hour chain store that gets my dollar will have to get it while I am asleep.

The circumstances of the world are so variable that an irrevocable resolution is almost a synonymous term for a foolish one.—W. H. Seward.

DAYLIGHT SAVING DEFEATED.

Daylight saving for California from May 1 to September 1 was beaten Monday night by the Senate Judiciary Committee after a lengthy hearing on the bill by Senator T. C. West of Alameda County which sought to put into effect the law now on the books in fourteen other states of the Union.

Opposition to the measure was voiced by representatives of the motion picture industry, labor and agriculture. John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Anthony L. Noriega of the California State Theatrical Association; George Wilson, representing an agricultural group; L. M. Rossi, hotel man, and W. H. Lollier of the motion picture industry, presented the arguments against the bill.

The measure was declared detrimental to the theatrical and motion picture industry.

This was the principal contention against the bill.

Daylight saving was declared to be a measure which would benefit the health of the workers of California and would facilitate the transaction of business between California and Eastern states. E. D. Turner, Jr., speaking for the stock brokers; Al King, representing the broadcasting companies; Alex J. Young of the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Ed Higgins, managing director of the Chamber of Mines and Oil, Los Angeles, led the fight for the West bill.

THE YELLOW DOG BILL.

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 3.)

reversed their position and took the Anti-Labor Program.

The entire Los Angeles County delegation, with only two exceptions, voted against the bill. The two honorable exceptions are Wm. M. Byrne and Miss Eleanor Miller.

Due to the failure of this bill unscrupulous employers in California may continue the practice of requiring applicants for employment to sign the infamous Yellow Dog Contract before putting them to work. Under a Yellow Dog Contract an applicant for employment agrees that he does not belong to a labor union and that he will not, as long as his employment continues, affiliate with a labor union. This is the doctrine of "industrial freedom," as preached by Albert E. Boynton, the \$30,000 per annum general manager of the Industrial Association of San Francisco.

In truth and in fact, however, the action of the California Legislature on the Yellow Dog Contract Bill again demonstrates that, while the common people have won religious and political freedom, they have not yet obtained industrial freedom—the right to have something to say about the conditions under which they are required to earn their daily bread.

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IX.

A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the United States says, in Article 4, Section 4, that: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government."

Just what is "a republican form of government"? That is a political question. It is for Congress to give the answer to that question. The Constitution does not say which type of government or which form of government is a "republican form of government." The Supreme Court of the United States has given some indications of what a republican form of government might consist.

The Supreme Court looked back to the time when the Constitution was adopted. At that time each state had some form of government. The Constitution did not change those governments. The United States accepted those state governments exactly as they were. So that those state governments were accepted as republican forms of government. As the state governments differed in some respects from each other, it cannot be said that any particular form of government is exclusively a republican form. But they all had the same vital foundations. They all had certain things in common. These common elements are the marks of a republican form of government.

The basic elements of a republican form of government are these:

- (1) The supreme power in the state rests with the citizens of the state.
- (2) The power of the citizens is exercised through the vote. The vote should be used to make that power effective in the government of the state.
- (3) The citizens have the right to choose their governmental officers.
- (4) The citizens have the right to make such laws as they wish.
- (5) The citizens have the right to create such legislative machinery as they see fit.
- (6) The citizens have the right to elect those who are to represent them in the making of the laws. They may say how long these representatives shall stay in office. They may remove them for failing to carry out the wishes of the citizens.
- (7) There is a written Constitution. This Constitution is adopted by the citizens. Its function is to indicate the purposes for which the state was created.

If a state keeps these seven elements, the Congress of the United States will recognize the state as having a republican form of government.

The mistake must not be made of thinking that a republican form of government does not exist in a state simply because some person, or group of persons, controls the machinery of government or controls a political party. That party or group keeps its control only because the citizens allow them to do so. The citizens get just exactly the kind of government and the kinds of laws as they themselves allow to exist. If political conditions are bad, the citizens themselves are to blame. If the citizens are timid, fearful, lazy, indifferent, they have just the kind of government that those qualities produce. A republican form of government meant to the founders of the nation a government supported by honest, educated, intelligent, interested and fearless citizens. Knowledge is power; interest is the creator of knowledge; honesty of purpose is the foundation of interest. The development of the general welfare is the purpose of a republican form of government.

STANDARDIZATION NEXT MONDAY.

The report of the Civil Service Commission on classification of city employees for salary standardization purposes was considered Monday by the Board of Supervisors in committee of the whole. Practically all of the morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to hearing protests, made chiefly by representatives of organized labor.

The board voted to make the report a special order of business for next Monday at 3 o'clock, when the arguments of the Civil Service Committee and members of the Civil Service Commission who collaborated in the report will be heard.

Chairman Jesse C. Colman, chairman of the committee, urged the board to keep the report "before them" so that final action can be taken before the next budget is adopted.

Many of the protestants heard voiced a fear that salaries of certain employees might be reduced under the proposed classification.

William T. Bonsor, representing the Office Employees' Union, urged elimination of all "junior" classifications among clerks and other employees. He said.

"This junior classification is simply a subterfuge to reduce salaries, not of present employees but in the future as more employees are added to the civil list."

John O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, and Theodore Johnson, attorney for the Labor Council, went into detail of their objections. O'Connell said that the council was unanimous in its opposition to the report. One of his chief objections was that 2,232 city employees, including those of the police, fire, park, library and education departments, were not included.

Johnson contended that the report "is insufficient, incomplete and not in compliance with the charter amendment."

Supervisor William P. Stanton, president of the Labor Council, affirmed the opposition of O'Connell and Johnson, saying:

"Organized labor is opposed to this classification 100 per cent."

The board devoted an hour to a discussion of the right to amend the report. City Attorney O'Toole gave the opinion that the board could adopt suggestions for amendments and send them to the Civil Service Commission for incorporation in the final report.

"It is interesting to note the expedition with which cases are disposed of in the English courts. A judge there will dispose of a half dozen criminal cases within a day, most of them being felonies. We have much to learn in the United States in the matter of judicial procedure. Reforms are needed in our criminal laws and in our criminal procedure, both in our state and federal courts."

—Senator William H. King of Utah.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Officers of San Francisco Typographical Union through conferences were successful in having adopted an amendment to Senate Bill 73, which will fully meet with the approval of all connected with the printing industry. The writer of Typographical Topics had conferences in San Francisco on Monday, March 25th, and on Wednesday afternoon Henry Heidelberg, L. Michelson and the writer met the authors of the bill in the Library and Courts building in Sacramento and agreement was reached whereby the bill would be amended in a manner entirely satisfactory. Judicial Council bills were set for committee hearing on Wednesday evening, but due to the great number of bills pending Senate Bill No. 73 was not reached, and it will, therefore, be necessary to again attend the committee hearing next week. The officers entrusted with the duty of watching this legislation feel deeply indebted to Mr. Heidelberg, and feel sure that the organization appreciates his assistance.

Word was received from San Bernardino of the death of D. H. Lindsay, a member of No. 21, who for some time has been making his home in the Southern part of the State. Mr. Lindsay was forced because of ill health to leave San Francisco several years ago, and the members of No. 21 have from time to time assisted Mr. Lindsay in his fight to regain health. Mr. Lindsay is survived by his widow, to whom Typographical Topics, on behalf of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, extends the sympathy of the organization.

The committee of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 appointed to consider the advisability of a joint picnic under the auspices of No. 36 and No. 21, has requested a meeting with the San Francisco committee on April 9th, and the meeting will be held in the headquarters of the Oakland Union.

E. V. ("Gene") Staley has returned to his home at the Grande Union Hotel, after several weeks spent in the University of California Hospital. Mr. Staley, while not completely recovered, is greatly improved, and it is believed sure that he will be glad to have any of his friends call when convenient.

Word was received from Stockton on Thursday that Harry Hornage, secretary of No. 56, is confined to his home by illness. Mr. Hornage has served more than 20 successive terms as secretary of Stockton Union. Harry Malloy, ex-president of Stockton Union, is acting secretary during Mr. Hornage's absence.

Last week Typographical Topics reprinted an item from Editor and Publisher regarding the strike of mailers engaged in the mailing of the Typographical Journal. It has since been learned that this trouble arose over a controversy regarding the making of a card index. As explained to Typographical Topics, the decision was reached by the secretary-treasurer to remove to Typographical Terrace a card index which has been kept at the Hollenbeck Press. There was no question as to the making of the stencils or the actual mailing, but when the card index of the Journal mailing list was taken from the office in which the magazine is printed the head of the mailers' organization ordered two mailers engaged in mailing the Journal

to cease work. One mailer responded and one remained on the job, inasmuch as the strike not having the sanction of the Executive Council is believed to be illegal.

The following cheerful note is reprinted from the Los Angeles Citizen of March 22nd: "One of the coming papers is the Illustrated Daily News. Business has increased so rapidly of late that it has been necessary for Foreman Stanley to greatly increase his composing room force, and seven more situations were added in the composing room. Much new material has been placed and two new linotypes will be installed shortly. A 'sunrise edition' has been added which has been one of the main causes of the stepping up. This has made more work in other mechanical departments in addition to the composing room, and Mailers and Pressmen have benefited. Other improvements are expected shortly of great moment."

Notes of the News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Hand the aluminum-lined fedora Stetson to a newly recruited News photographer who was sent to the ball park to take pictures of the Seals' backfield and came back with perfect photos of the lawn and back fence.

There is but one Pitske and Bill Leslie is his prophet. Careful, don't spell it profit. The way Pitske tells it he knocked Bill over for a 10 spot 10 years ago when they worked at the Franklin Linotype Co. Bill, however, says it was 11 years ago. Anyway, Leslie quit about then to come to The News. They met again a few days back while Leslie was showing Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ransoni of Los Angeles, former residents, around Sam's old stamping ground, the Franklin. Pitske detained Leslie by superior strength, he says, dug up a check book, swung a mighty pen and now can look the whole world in the face for he owes not any man.

Wanted—Two men with lotsa jack and none too much sabe. It's desirable that a pair of automobiles change papas. For Eddie Porter wearies of being their sole support. His reasons will stand up under investigation even if the cars may not, namely, by the time he amuses Lady Luck in Saturday African golf games and stalls off belligerent, anxious-to-collect purveyors of bottled in bond, our hero oftentimes finds honor intact though not always the exchequer.

Barney O'Neil, our truthful apprentice, sees no cause for gettin' het up over that 231 miles per hour record made by a Briton on the Florida beach sands. One foggy morning Barney says he drove from Mill Valley to Sacramento in an hour and 20 minutes, using a Star coupe. Although he passed several cops it was so foggy and he was going so fast they never saw him.

It may be our happy lot to chronicle another speedy trip soon, next week perhaps, as Red Balthasar left Thursday morning for Los Angeles to spend a couple of days with his sister. He figures to drive each way in a day.

Writing about the southern metropolis reminds that it also will have the honor of a visit from another distinguished News operator. Harry Beach contemplates a fortnight's sojourn in movieville, starting some time next week, if his plans mature without a hitch.

The wife and daughter of the late Pop Piersol left Monday for their old home near Detroit.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead

Who never to himself hath said:

This is my own, my very first dollar.

It and others my lunch hooks yearn to collar.

Highbrows might turn up a supercilious eyebrow, the muse burns so low. But it's an attempt,

feeble or not, to celebrate a Scotch virtue. And verily that quality shone brightly enough just a night or two ago when Phil Scott went to a movie—on a pass. The best part of the show was a notice to save and present seat checks to the attendant at a parking station maintained by the theatre and receive a rebate. And don't think for a minute that Scotty forgot to collect the rebate.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

In last week's mailer notes in Labor Clarion, the writer was in error in reporting nominations for executive committee and delegate to International Typographical Union Convention, to be held in Seattle, September 9th to 14th. Harold Taylor withdrew as candidate for executive committee, leaving no opposing candidates for local offices. Harold Taylor and the writer were nominated to make the delegate race (one to be elected).

Joe Bailey is subbing for Ernest Medley, of Chronicle chapel, who is confined at home with an attack of lumbago. Pleased to report the patient is rapidly recovering from the attack.

E. ("Alec") McLeod, looking in the pink of condition, has announced that henceforth he is to be counted among those supporting the "dry" ticket on election day.

The union label is a powerful weapon to preserve the principles of organized labor. Always demand the label.

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DICTATORSHIP IS GREATEST HARM.

(From Manchester, England, Guardian.)

It was Bismarck who once declared that any fool can govern by martial law.

All dictatorships govern by martial or semi-martial law—the Russian "G. P. U.," the Italian "Militia," the Rumanian "Siguranza," the Polish "Defensive" are terrorist organizations, instruments of government, and hybrids, so to speak, between soldiers and police agents. There is not a dictatorship in Europe that does not rule by black-and-tannery.

It is a mistake to suppose that a dictatorship brings the able to the top. The opposite is true—it eliminates the courageous, the critical, the intelligent. The able have no chance except in so far as they are servile, unscrupulous and never openly critical.

It is commonly supposed that democracy is a form of mob rule and a dictatorship is the rule of the elite. Again the opposite is true. A dictatorship is organized mob rule through organized lynch law. All great dictators are great demagogues. It has been said that democracies are ruled by catch phrases. No premier in any European democracy has so many catch phrases as Mussolini or Pilsudski and can call forth popular applause so blind and hysterical.

It is a mistake to suppose that dictatorships are necessarily unpopular. When they appeal to the emotions of the mob it is nearly always to the bad emotions.

In Italy and Russia those masses that can be reached by public speeches, newspapers and radio are continually being whipped up into a paroxysm of boastful, malignant jingoism. Dictatorships thrive only in a warlike atmosphere, and if their foreign policies are peaceful, it is only because they are not strong enough to fight.

No dictatorship is possible without servility. The mental prostration before dogmas, beliefs and so-called ideas or ideals in Russia and Italy is more degrading than any obeisance before an Oriental despot.

In no dictatorship is there any justice. Trials are inquisitions or legalized lynchings. If they are held in public, it is so that justice may be smothered by the emotions of the mob. If they are held in secret, it is through fear lest these emotions may not be violent enough to smother justice.

Dictatorships solve no problem; they perpetuate nothing but themselves. The terror, when it begins, is always announced as a transition measure, but it never remains the servant and always becomes the master of the dictator.

Russia is still under the Red Terror, more than ten years after the revolution; Hungary is still under the White Terror, nearly ten years after the counter-revolution. In Italy the terror is not so crudely violent, but it still exists and is monstrous and cruel, more than six years after the march on Rome.

A dictatorship is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation. It is worse than plague, flood, famine or war.

EMPLOYER REPORT ON AGE LIMIT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Labor officials here believe the report just issued by the National Association of Manufacturers on the extent of the age deadline in industry substantiates everything charged by labor at the executive council meeting in Miami in February.

The N. A. M. report shows that there is an age deadline in about 30 per cent of employment places and that the most frequent age limits are 45 for unskilled workers and 50 for skilled workers.

Supporting the contention that casualty rates are responsible for a goodly part of the deadline restrictions, the N. A. M. report shows that in 21 per cent of the cases "plant pension plans"

are given as the reason for establishment of a deadline, while group life insurance is given as the reason "for 11 per cent of the maximum age hiring limits, since the addition of large numbers of aged employees would heavily increase the cost of insurance premiums."

Physical condition and a tendency of older workers to slow up are given by the employers as reasons in other cases.

While no official comment was obtainable from American Federation of Labor officials, it is known that it is felt the figures given by employers themselves through their own organization support fully the contentions of labor regarding the extent of the deadline practice and the reasons for its adoption.

GOMPERS MEMORIAL.

Washington, D. C., March 8, 1929.

John A. O'Connell, Secretary, Labor Council,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:—The response to the appeal for contributions to the Gompers Memorial Fund issued on December 26th has been quite generous, but not as large and complete as it should be. We are certain, however, that the membership of organized labor and its friends will make financial contributions to the Gompers Memorial Fund in amounts large enough to guarantee the erection of a monument in honor of Mr. Gompers which will be creditable to the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor desires to begin the erection of the Gompers Memorial at the earliest possible date. The Congress of the United States has granted a site in the city of Washington for the construction of the monument. Designs and models for the monument are being prepared by artists of both national and international standing, to be submitted for the consideration of the Gompers Memorial committee.

We need the funds NOW so that we may determine as quickly as possible the size, dimensions and character of the monument. In behalf of the Gompers Memorial committee and the Executive Council I make this additional appeal for contributions from organized labor and its friends to the Gompers Memorial fund. I urge you to act upon this matter promptly and to send your contribution immediately. Make it as large as possible. Be generous to the limit of your financial ability.

We have undertaken a great project—the erection of a beautiful monument that will perpetuate the name of Mr. Gompers and that will be honorable and creditable to the millions of men and women who are members of the American Federation of Labor. I appeal to you to help us make this a great achievement. As we loved our great leader during the half a century he was with us, let us honor him now that he has gone. No man occupies a larger place in the hearts and in the affections of working men and women than Mr. Gompers. Let us give expression to our feelings of devotion to the man we honored and followed by making a financial contribution to the Gompers Memorial Fund, and by making it NOW.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN,

President, American Federation of Labor.

A landlord wrote to his tenant: "Dear Sir:—I regret to inform you that my rent is much overdue. Will you please forward me a check?"

Back came the reply: "Dear Sir:—I see no reason why I should pay your rent. I can't pay my own."—London Tit-Bits.

WITH WOMEN WORKERS EVERYWHERE.

Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

Bordeaux, France, believes the married woman's place is still in the home, but, recognizing that the wolf of poverty sometimes drives her out to seek employment, the city is experimenting with a bureau of part-time jobs. Under the new arrangement, probably the first of its kind in Europe, it is hoped that the women will be able to care for their homes and families satisfactorily and at the same time gain the necessary added income.

A recent labor law in Venezuela prohibits women from working between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., and from being employed in mines, foundries, or other industries "prejudicial to their health or good habits."

Women have fewer sick absences of long duration from their jobs than have men, in spite of the general impression to the contrary, says D. C. J. Ho in the Personnel Journal for February, where he reports on a study made in a large department store. However, the women with home problems show more lates, absences, and sick benefits than those not so burdened, while the men workers in a similar position seem to become more careful in their attendance.

The 40,000 employees of the International Harvester Company are henceforth to have two weeks' annual vacation with pay, and a six-day allowance for time off in case of emergencies.

Lack of national legislation to control working conditions for Chinese women is the reason for the 11 to 14 hour days, the overcrowding, bad ventilation, high temperatures, and other hardships those women must undergo in their work, according to Kyong-Bae-Tsung, Industrial Secretary, National Committee, Young Women's Christian Association of China, in a speech issued in the report of the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference. Defective eyesight and tuberculosis frequently result. Although a few progressive firms have adopted an 8-hour day, the great majority show no sign of wishing for improvement.

For Those Interested in Women's Work.

Reading lists on hours and working conditions of women industrially employed may now be had from the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1929

"Let us strive to reduce the chances of war. War is hell, as was declared by Sherman, and probably expressed by others long before him, in different phraseology. But its meanness, its sordidness, its dirt, its pestilence, fever and death are rendered far more hideous, dreadful and revolting when it is thought that wars are generated and lengthened out by the cry and at the instigation of those who profit out of war."—Representative James O'Connor of Louisiana.

A law to permit resale prices will be strongly urged at the next regular session of Congress. Under such a law the producer of a trade-marked commodity can set the price that middlemen and retailers must charge. There can be no competition in these goods, as the price would be stabilized, regardless of the amount handled or the retailer's fixed cost of conducting his business. When workers would stabilize prices for their service we hear much of the "immutable law of supply and demand," that is as fixed as is the solar system. Permission to set resale prices will drive economists from the last ditch they dug to defend this theory.

Anyone who believes that little stockholders are good but big ones bad or that absentee ownership of basic industries managed for profit is good if only the ownership is distributed widely enough is invited to consider the case of Col. Stewart of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. He and his fellow buccanniers of the Continental Trading Company put through a deal which netted them \$3,000,000 to the cost of their own companies. Stewart hid his share from all knowledge of his company until the facts were forced out by government inquiry. He deliberately misled the Senate Committee by his testimony; yet he, like Doheny and Sinclair, was acquitted by District of Columbia juries and in the fight with Rockefeller, although he was badly beaten on a count based on the number of shares, he got proxies from 31,357 stockholders as against 15,204 who sent proxies to the Rockefeller committee; 7901 of 7919 employee stockholders voted for him. Doubtless there was some coercion of employees and more misrepresentation by Stewart. But it worked very easily. The smaller stockholders, like the juries, cared nothing for even morals, nothing for the fact that they were robbed on the Continental Oil deal until publicity brought restitution.

BANKER SPOKE TWADDLE!

Speaking to members of the Bond Club in New York City this week, President Green again pressed hard upon the ramparts of machinery with the flag of humanity. He showed how machinery is replacing workers who find themselves without work and he warned owners and managers of the injustice of "appropriating to themselves all the benefits which come through the use of machinery and power."

Mr. Green spoke from a forum of big business. Indeed, the chairman said that a few years ago it would have been thought very strange by the club to have a trade union leader as speaker—and so it would.

But it is one of the signs of the advancing times that there are many employers, many financiers, many men who are just plunging along without knowing where they are going and who are really eager to know, if that be possible.

Again President Green called for a governmental agency to formulate plans and help in solving this crucial problem of what to do with men, or rather what to do with machines so that they may not crush mankind.

Nothing can be of graver concern than the welfare of humanity. The race can not permit itself to be overwhelmed by its own inventions. The trouble is that a good many human beings are perfectly willing to see other human beings crushed. It is labor's purpose to prevent this, as President Green so clearly, so insistently and so emphatically points out.

On the same day there was another speech delivered in New York. Samuel A. Lewisohn, known for his interests in copper, banking and many other lines, said to some engineering students: "The idea that labor policies of corporations are controlled by boards of directors and by New York bankers is a misapprehension." Local managers, mostly engineers, he said, are the men who control labor policies.

Mr. Lewisohn is a director. He is not a local manager. He said this: "It is nonsense to think that industry can be successfully run on anything approaching a parliamentary system. The functions of employee committees and works councils should be entirely advisory and consultative."

Mr. Lewisohn's statement that local managers do the managing and shape the relations with labor may be true, as far as it goes, but where is the manager in a Lewisohn industry who will not read what "the big boss" had to say and trim his sails accordingly?

William Green's speech of the same day was the speech of a statesman, seeing national well-being as a goal, seeing mass human welfare as the paramount thing in social and economic existence. But the young and even the older engineers and local managers who operate plants in which such gentlemen as Mr. Lewisohn are the heavy stockholders will attune their ear to the idea that when labor comes to state its case labor should speak humbly, in an "advisory and consultative" fashion.

And that is precisely what labor never has done and never can allow itself to do. Labor has taken the lead in every great economic reform in America, from the abolition of the 14-hour day, the abolition of exclusive private education and the abolition of the debtor's prison down to the present day with its multitude of battles.

Take trade unionism out of America, or permit it to become merely the knee-bending thing of the Lewisohn picture and there would be overnight such mass misery as would bring a reaction that can not be contemplated save in horror.

The emphasis, gentlemen of the directorates, needs to be put on what William Green said, not on what the big stockholder and banker said, even if the banker is also a great philanthropist.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Radio broadcasters, through their association and working with the Better Business Bureau, plan a censorship of medical advertising on the air, so as to cut out so-called fakes and to label all advertising as such. This is good—and also may be bad. Surely it will be good for the school of medicine that gets its brand put on the standardization—and all others will howl to high heaven without much avail. Radio advertising needs attention, and so does a lot of printed advertising. Advertising is on a run-away. It has gone mad, leoney and boloney. The radio listener has to listen to guff that palpably is advertising. He has to listen while the same voice in turn praises hair nets, a violin solo and a brand of gasoline. He has to listen to talks that are bought and paid for and nobody tells him the inner truth of the arrangement. If broadcasters knew how many times a night dials are whirled to get away from them and other abuses, they would mend their ways more quickly than any censorship can mend them.

The sicken Captain Fried cigarette stunt has been lambasted by other and more capable pens. This gent did a fine thing and then spoiled it all by attributing his heroism to the brand of smoke he used. In the end it all turned to hop. All advertising, radio and printed, is running to superlatives. It is running to gush and such palpable silliness that faith in all advertising is being endangered. Advertising serves a legitimate purpose, but the wealth of money behind it is likely to become its ruination. There is a reason for all this: Many firms, of late years, have taken to spending their swollen profits in construction, in advertising, in bonuses and one sort and another of ventures that will dodge the income tax levies, which run high on big income figures.

Unquestionably, if it were not for the income tax, advertising expenditures would be less lavish. The money being there in a golden stream, it must be expended. Loose money leads to loose methods in spending. The whole machinery finally gets loose and Mr. Surplus Wealth can reach for a lucky instead of a sweet because in his other pocket he has nothing but sweet rolls of bills. Oh gush, oh palaver, oh pain in the neck! It never occurs to the Big Spenders, the Big Batter and Gravy Men from the high places, to use a little more of their wealth in raising wages, in levelling up employment, in going about those things that would be productive of more buying capacity and better business. The whole thing is the product of short-sightedness that is fearful to behold.

Of course there must be an end to the orgy. There are not enough vain, silly and greedy women to continue supplying the demand for testimonials paid for at the rate computed on the square root of the lady's imagined social prestige. There are not enough idiotic heroes and near-heroes to keep it up forever. There must be an end. Meanwhile wage earners who know that in large measure these polluted advertising orgies are sliced out of wages, that they are not legitimate producers of business, that they are engineered by men gone daft with one-track minds fired by the energy of endless rupees, will get sicker and sicker of the whole thing. Unless there is a halt and a return to decency, dignity, truth and honesty, men and women will go hunting for things that are not advertised and consequently not lied about, just as they now go spinning for radio announcers that can speak English, can talk like human beings, can remember that they are merely placards and not the show.

WIT AT RANDOM

Doctor—Do you adhere to my rules in regard to drinking?

Patient—Yes. Six glasses a day.

Doctor—But I limited you to three!

Patient—I know. But another doctor also allows me three.

Speaker (at club dinner)—Gentlemen, did you ever stop to think? I ask you again, did you ever stop to think?

Weary Listener—Did you ever think to stop?

"Do Not Touch the Exhibits," runs a notice in a London wax works emporium. Despite this warning there is one effigy of a millionaire so realistic that several Scotsmen have tried to touch it for a "fiver."

Two little urchins stood with their noses pressed against a barber shop window, watching the white coated attendants perform their mysterious rites.

"Gee, Mickey," look at that one," said one, pointing to a barber wielding a singeing taper: "He's lookin' for 'em with a light."

The station master rushed out of his room, after hearing a crash on the platform. He discerned a disheveled young man sprawled out perfectly flat among a confusion of overturned milk cans and the scattered contents of his traveling bag.

"Was he trying to catch the train?" the station master asked of a small boy who stood by admiring the scene.

"He did catch it," said the boy, "but it got away again."

"So on your birthday your wife gave you a smoker's set. I didn't know you smoked."

"I don't, but she does."—Boston Transcript.

"Dear miss," wrote a particular mother to the teacher, "don't whip our Tommy. He isn't used to it. We never hit him at home except in self-defense."—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

"Do you know, only two things prevent your becoming a great dancer?"

"Indeed? What are they?"

"Your feet."—London Passing Show.

"You got to admire a great statesman," said Uncle Eben. "He gits mo' honor and applause dan any musician in de band an' don' have to learn to play no instrument whatever."—Washington Star.

Mabel—Aren't you crazy for summer?

Gert—Yes, I can hardly wait for the time to come when I can be as warm from my knees down as I am from my knees up.—Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Warning—Unless the parties, who allow their police dogs to run at large, in the vicinity of the Fourth Street School building, are tied at once. They will be rounded up and shot.—Joseph Grigg, Chief of Police.—Bangor (Pa.) paper.

Mrs. Mose Johnson, whose marital path was anything but smooth, walked into an insurance office and inquired: "Does you-all hab any of dat fire assurance heah?"

"We do," a clerk replied. "What do you want insured?"

"Mah husband," was the reply.

"Then you don't want fire insurance," smiled the clerk, as he reached for another application form. "What you want is a life insurance policy."

"No, Ah don't!" Mrs. Johnson exclaimed. "Ah wants fire assurance. Dat nigger's been fired fo' times in de las' two weeks."—Goblin.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Has the United States Women's Bureau reached any conclusion as to the effect of minimum wage laws on the condition of women wage earners?

A.—In a recent report on minimum wage laws, the Bureau stated its conviction that State commissions charged with enforcing and applying the laws have made "a really remarkable record." If the commissions have been unable to set rates that would give every woman a proper standard of living, they "have certainly improved conditions," the Bureau finds.

Q.—Where and when did Colonial authorities in America make the earliest attempts to control wages?

A.—Massachusetts, in 1630, passed laws fixing maximum rates of pay for carpenters, bricklayers and other workers. The law was not successful and operated less than three months. Another unsuccessful attempt to dictate wages was made in 1633.

Q.—Was the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders once part of another union?

A.—When the International Typographical Union was formed in 1852, the bookbinders became a part of that organization, which at the beginning embraced the entire printing industry. In 1892 the bookbinders left the I. T. U. and organized the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Read About Amos 'N' Andy

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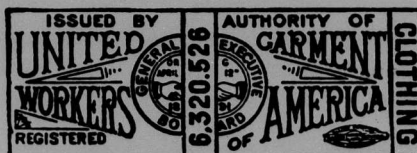
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It's Some Overall!
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MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League held their meeting March 20th in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. W. G. Desepte, at 8 p. m.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as read.

Communications—Read and filed.

Bills—Ordered paid.

Reports of Committees—Progress.

Unfinished Business—None.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Unity Hosiery Mills to send us a large assortment of samples of union-label ladies' silk hose.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, adjournment was called for.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. M. E. DECKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

KEEP RECORD STRAIGHT.

San Francisco, March 22, 1929.
San Francisco Labor Council.

Gentlemen: This is to apprise your membership that broker telegraphers of the United States and Canada employed by the firm of Logan & Bryan are on strike as of March 18th. The strike affects approximately 250 telegraphers. The walkout was precipitated by the installation of automatic telegraph machines and refusal of the firm to allow Morse telegraphers to operate the machines with no reduction in salary. Propagandistical newspaper stories have misrepresented our side of the case, accusing us of attempting to prevent the installation of these machines; in other words, impeding progress. This is entirely false; our chief grievance is that we were denied the right to operate these automatics at our present salaries. There was no argument against the installation of automatics, or "printers" as they are termed in our line of business.

Urge that you notify all subordinate units of this condition at your earliest possible convenience.

Respectfully and fraternally,
A. G. LYONS,
Secretary-Treasurer, Pacific Coast
Brokers Division, C. T. U. N. A.

LABOR IS DOING BIG THINGS.

Labor is doing things worth noting. In the factories it is gaining members for unions. In its banks it is rolling up bigger totals of business done—a good gauge of union conditions. In its Union Labor Life Insurance Company it is breaking all records. This company's annual meeting is about to be held. Next week its year's business will be known. It is sure to set a new record. Those who criticize American labor can find plenty of fault in the realm of pure theory, but when matters get down to brass tacks there is a different story.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President William Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused; Delegate Buehrer appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cracker Packers' Auxiliary, Florence Sarro, Catherine Hamilton, Bertha Del Carlo. Waitresses No. 48, Marguarite Finkenbinder, vice Alice McDonald. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the Building Trades Council; from the American Federation of Labor, stating that the National Textile Workers' Union of America, is a dual organization and not entitled to any assistance from members of the American Federation of Labor; from Metal Polishers' International Union, with reference to the unfair attitude of the Hillerich & Bradsby Company of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of golf clubs and baseball bats; from the Community Chest Committee, thanking the Council for its co-operation; from U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson, stating he was forwarding copies of the hearings before the committee on the provisions of the Immigration Law; from Butchers No. 115, Molders No. 164, Chauffeurs and Waiters, with reference to the discrimination in regard to age of employees; from James E. Power Company, relative to Silvertown casings and tubes.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Chauffeurs' Union, inclosing copy of new agreement; from Waiters' Union No. 30, inclosing copy of new wage scale and agreement for Encampments and Groves; from the Musicians' Union No. 6, requesting the Council to place the Castro, Alhambra and Royal Theatres on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Secretary—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the campaign to Double Union Membership in 1929.

Request Complied With—From the Commercial

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Telegraphers' Union, with reference to the strike of telegraphers employer by the firm of Logan & Bryan; the strike was called because of the fact that the company refused to let its members operate the new machines at the same wages.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks, requesting the assistance of all delegates in their organizing campaign; Cracker Bakers, business dull, National Biscuit Company still unfair; Ornamental Plasterers are conducting lectures of an educational nature, business slack; Office Employees reported that the report on standardization and classification would be submitted Monday, and requested all who could attend to do so in protest against the adoption of said report.

Report of Legislative Agent—Secretary O'Connell reported on activities at Sacramento.

Delegate Baker (Typographical Union) reported on legislation affecting their members relative to printing of briefs.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommended the indorsement of the Journeymen Tailors' Union wage scale and agreement. The committee also participated in the discussion with the special committee on ways and means to improve the service of the Municipal Railway. Report concurred in.

Receipts, \$454.68 Expenses, \$234.43.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, March 20, 1929.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams and on roll call the following officers were noted absent: N. Burton, J. P. Hale.

The minutes of the League meeting held March 6th were approved as read.

Credentials—Delegates seated: S. Kooistra and G. Gabriel from the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes; read and filed. From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From Union Label Trades Department, letter on resolution No. 8 as adopted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor requesting support and assistance in organizing the retail clerks wherever possible; Secretary stated the same was being printed in the Labor Clarion; filed.

Report of Secretary—Stated that on account of a bad cold he was compelled to stay in bed for several days. As soon as he got out he did his routine work. Also saw President McDonald of the State Building Trades Council relative to giving the League the floor at the convention. Also attended some of the opening sessions of the convention with label literature. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters report that the proposed wage reduction in the dairy lunches was voted down by the unions of the culinary crafts and nothing further has been heard of the matter; thank the union men and women in their support for their union house card. Typographical Union No. 21 reports that the Albany, N. Y., strike was a complete victory after fourteen weeks and all strikers were placed back to work. Tailors, Carpenters, Sign Painters, Carpet Mechanics, Millmen, Stereotypers, Elevator Constructors, Steam Fitters and Laborers report things are quiet. Bookbinders request that all non-union printing found anywhere be sent the Secretary. Garment Cutters say it is slow and will again put on a drive for union-labeled garments. Pile Drivers expect

work to pick up soon. Grocery Clerks state all large chain stores are unfair to them; request a demand for their monthly working button. Cracker Bakers state that business is poor and some shops have to shut down part of the time; the Hostess Cake Factory has sent some of its girl employees to join the union; that the DeMartini Cookie Co. is not organized, and if possible to patronize the Wilmans, Andrews Cracker Co. Glove Workers say work is good. Molders making good progress; non-union shops are hard pressed for good men; will issue a list of union-made stoves. Office Employees are opposed to standardization of wages. Ladies' Auxiliary is doing its bit; is sending for union-made ladies' hosiery; thank the League and delegates for the co-operation at their bunco party.

New Business—In the general discussion of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union, the delegates from Carpenters' Union No. 483 moved that the Secretary be instructed to request the Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 18021 to furnish this League with a list of fair shops; carried.

Good and Welfare—President Williams stated that inasmuch as the Ladies' Auxiliary has entertained the League delegates so often that the League should reciprocate in some manner; referred to Agitation Committee.

Receipts—\$152.74. Bills Paid—\$73.50.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, April 3, 1929. At this meeting a picture will be shown. All welcome.

"No union-earned money except for union-labeled goods and union service."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

That which constitutes the supreme worth of life is not wealth, nor position, nor ease, nor fame, not even happiness; but service. Nothing at last counts but service, and that counts always.—Martin.

Labor—To do competent labor, to labor honestly according to the ability given them; for that and for no other purpose was each one of us sent into this world; and woe is to every man who, by friend or by foe, is prevented from fulfilling this end of his being.—Carlyle.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James F. Welch of the Lettercarriers, Oscar Branch of the Molders, David J. Brown of the Locomotive Engineers, Julius Wagner of the Carpenters.

These delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From the Cracker Packers, Florence Sarro, Catherine Hamilton, Bertha del Carlo; from the Waitresses, Marguarite Finkbinder.

The Waiters' Union has presented to the Labor Council its new wage scale and working agreement to cover camps and groves. The matter will be reported to the Council this evening by the Executive Committee, with such recommendations as the committee arrives at after study.

The Musicians' Union has before the Labor Council a request that the Castro, Alhambra and Royal Theaters be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" because of those amusement places refusing to abide by a contract entered into by the union and the employers. The Executive Committee will most likely report upon the matter at the regular meeting this evening.

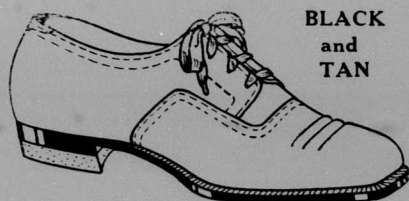
The Labor Council has approved the new wage scale and working agreement of the Journeymen Tailors' Union and negotiations will now be opened up with employers concerning the different provisions and the time of putting it into force. The union reports that it is making very good progress in its organizing work, the label having been put into a number of shops recently.

THE "UNION" STORE

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For Easter

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They are the mirror of Fashion—height of comfort and maximum of value—In bright, sparkling jet black calf for dress-up wear, and Summer tans for Sport wear.

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THE "UNION" STORE

In the Fresno Labor Temple last Sunday the California Branch of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers held its annual meeting. The meeting was called to order by W. R. Towne of this city, the president, who reports that the meeting transacted a large amount of business and was a success in every way. The Fresno locals furnished entertainment of a high order and the delegates were all very much pleased with the reception accorded them. The number of delegates in attendance was the largest in the history of the organization.

The New York Life Insurance Company, Box 1065, City Hall Station, New York, N. Y., desires to know the whereabouts of Abraham Rosen, born July 9, 1885, in Poland, and a baker at 7426 Mack avenue, Detroit; also Herbert M. Gierth, born in Germany, March 5, 1902, employed as foreman in cake bakery by Rotter Bros., 717 Walnut street, Milwaukee, Wis., and later at 365 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco. Kindly communicate information direct to Mr. Collamore, Room 801, at the above address of insurance company.

The national convention of the International Elevator Constructors' Union will be held in San Francisco beginning Tuesday, April 2nd. Sessions of the convention will be held in Exposition Auditorium. Delegates will be in attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Word from Sacramento Thursday morning said that the insurance companies and state compensation insurance fund administration have agreed on a program to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the bills went through without opposition. The plan provided for increasing the maximum compensation rate from \$20.83 to \$25, with maximum death benefit remaining at \$5,000; penalizing employers 10 per cent for failure to secure payment of compensation by insuring for the amount recoverable by injured employees, and other minor changes.

Oil workers throughout the Southwest are joining the trade union movement. They are affiliated to the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America. Employers are striving to check overproduction in this industry that threatens profits. Workers suggest that the shorter work day will prove effective. Organizer J. B. Dale is in the campaign in Texas and Oklahoma.

James Morrison, long-time member of Typographical Union, and one of the early presidents of Madison (Wis.) Typographical Union, died last week. He was 63. He was a brother of Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor.

WAGE INCREASES REPORTED.

According to the monthly economic news letter, published by The Labor Bureau, Inc., "Facts for Workers," "there were more increases in wage scales during this February than in any month since 1928. The total number of advances were largely distributed among the printing trades and railroad employees. The cuts that occurred during the month were limited to the textile and clothing trades. There were as many reductions as there were gains for this group of workers—seven in all. Twenty-nine separate printing unions were awarded advances. Transportation workers on 28 separate railroads obtained advances, sometimes the gain went to a single craft, sometimes all groups of employees benefitted."

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

FALSEHOOD NAILED.

San Francisco, Calif.,

March 23, 1929.

J. W. Mullen, Editor, Labor Clarion.

Dear Sir and Brother: I am enclosing a copy of a wire that I have just received from President Jos. N. Weber of the American Federation of Musicians.

I have wired Mr. Weber that I was not aware that any labor paper of our city would publish such a scurrilous article. Of course, any one who would believe such a charge is certainly not in his right mind, and any one who would circulate such a falsehood is a contemptible coward.

I should appreciate it if you will kindly run this wire of President Weber in the next issue of your valuable journal and give it a prominent position where it would not be overlooked.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am, with kind personal regards,

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT A. GREENBAUM.

Secretary.

"This office has been advised that a labor paper in your city carried a scurrilous charge that I was a stockholder in the movie-talkie corporation, leaving the inference that therefore the interests of our members would not be protected by me to the limit possible. This charge is a wilful lie which has been spread by the Communistic paper, 'The Daily Worker,' and has no foundation of fact but is of the kind that you cannot sue, as direct damages cannot be established. However, that some of our members should swallow such bunk, hook, line and sinker, is a bit disheartening. If you can possibly have copy of this telegram appear in the labor press of San Francisco, you would oblige me.

"JOE. N. WEBER."

NEWS MADE BY HOOVER.

Good news and news not so good has come from the White House in the first fortnight of Hoover. There will be no more oil leases. Hoover made that clear in a statement given for direct quotation. "No leases or disposal of government oil lands . . . there will be complete conservation of oil in this administration." That's the Hoover doctrine. Failure of the Harding and Coolidge administrations to pursue that kind of a policy brought Teapot Dome and Salt Creek. Other good news is that there will be fewer pie counter jobs, a great cutting down of purely spoils jobs—more jobs kept on merit. News not so good, on its face, is that, unless something is changed, labor will not be represented on the commission to investigate law enforcement, which will include the prohibition quiz.

Good Rules—Co-operation between all wage-earners for their common betterment.

Co-operation between unions and other organizations in the town or city for community betterment.

Co-operation between unions and management for efficient work. This co-operation is based on collective bargaining, mutual good faith, agencies for dealing jointly with common problems.

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